SAFETY FILM

The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1870. NO. 138.

FOREIGN.

Outline of Gortschakoff's Note Demanding the Modification of the Treaty of Paris.

Austria Complains of Gladstone's Want of Firmness.

An English Squadron of Observation to be Stationed in the Mediterranean.

The Franco-Prussian War.

Condition and Position of the Armies in and Around Paris.

Moltke Engaged in a Strategic Movement for the Destruction of the Army of the Loire.

Further Particulars of the Capture of Verdun.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

[illegible]

FRANCE.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

Unusual Activity at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Failure of Prominent Firms Announced.

Tone of the Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

INDIANA.

[illegible]

MISSOURI.

[illegible]

LOUISIANA.

[illegible]

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

[illegible]

Masonic.

[illegible]

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Contents for the Week Ending Nov. 16.

[illegible]

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

POPE & DAVIS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
GRAIN, FLOUR, SEEDS, &C.

DRESSED HOGS

OYSTERS.

A. BOOTH

OYSTERS,

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO BUY RENTS.

FOR SALE.

RECTIFIERS

ALL RIGHT SALVE.

USE

STEPHENS'

ALL RIGHT

SALVE,

FOR

Cuts, Corns, Chilblains, Chaps, Boils, Burns, Bunions, Frost Bites, &c.

STEPHENS'

ALL RIGHT

SALVE.

For Sale by all Druggists.

25 Cents per Box.

FURS.

BISHOP &

BARNES

Have a large and attractive stock of Sables, Ermine, Mink, Seal, Siberian Squirrel, and Astrachan Cloaks, Capes, Talmas, Collars, Boas, Muffs, Cuffs, &c., of our own manufacture, in all the standard and in many new and elegant designs, which we recommend as superior in quality, and at very low prices. A full line of Ladies' and Gents' Gloves and Mittens, for Winter wear. Great inducements offered in

Buffalo Robes,

Wholesale and Retail, at our Fur Factory, 115 Lake-st.

FURS! FURS!

The Largest and Handsomest Stock of Ladies' Fine Furs ever shown in this city, at the Fur Manufactory of

BARNES, STRYKER & BARNES,

Cor. Washington and Clark.

MINK FURS!

Low Prices.

BREWSTER, Furrier,

UNDER SHERMAN HOUSE.

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS.

WILSON BROS.

STOVES AND FURNACES.

THE BRILLIANT

Base Burning Heating Stove.

THE FEARLESS

Hot Air Draft Cooking Stove.

THE BRILLIANT

Base-Burner

PARLOR FURNACE

Is the best Stove in market. Do not fail to see it.

WINDOW GLASS.

WINDOW DECORATING

A SPECIALTY.

GEO. W. HASKINS,

90 Randolph-st.

LACES.

90 Randolph-st.

STOVES.

LIVELY TIMES

BASE BURNER.

LECTURE BUREAU.

JUSTIN McCARTHY

WASHING MACHINE.

MONITOR

PROFESSIONAL.

DISEASES

OF THE

THROAT AND LUNGS.

DR. AYER,

No. 195

WABASH-AV.

ROBT. SCOTT.

J. S. CURTIS.

INSURANCE.

ARE YOU INSURED?

THE

STATE

INSURANCE CO.

Cash Assets, over - $300,000

GENERAL OFFICE,

82 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

GLASSWARE.

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.

WE HAVE APPOINTED

Messrs. Rockwood & Blocki,

BEAVER FALLS GLASS CO'S

GREEN AND BLACK GLASSWARE.

CLOTHING.

ASTRACHAN BEAVERS,
FUR BEAVERS,
ELYSIAN BEAVERS,
WHITNEY BEAVERS,
DIAGONAL BEAVERS,
ELBEUF BEAVERS,
ENGLISH BEAVERS.

ELY,

Importer of Fine Woollens for gentlemen's wear, Chicago.

ONE WORD MORE.

Elegant goods, artistically cut, as LOW in price as SUCH an article can be furnished, is OUR BASIS of doing business.

ESTABLISHED IN 1854.

FURNITURE.

THE

Thayer & Tobey

FURNITURE COMPANY.

At their New Warerooms,

77, 79, and 81 State-st.

FACTORY,

86, 88, 90 & 92 West Randolph-st.

STOVES.

GET THE

LIVELY TIMES

HEATING STOVE.

WANTED.

To Publishers of Weekly Newspapers.

FLOWERING BULBS.

HYACINTHS, TULIPS,

CARPENTER, JOHNSON & COLES,

CONVICT LABOR.

CONVICT LABOR TO LET.

REAL ESTATE.

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.

J. B. SHAY,

112, 114 & 116 Lake-st.,

HAS DETERMINED ON

CLOSING OUT

ALL HIS

Fine Grades

OF FALL and WINTER

HOSIERY

AND

UNDERWEAR,

And HAS MARKED DOWN THE ENTIRE STOCK

25 PER CENT

LOWER THAN LAST WEEK'S PRICES.

DRY GOODS.

AT RETAIL

FOR THE NEXT

THIRTY DAYS,

The WHOLESALE Stock of

IRVINE & CO.

This sale is to complete a closing out of their stock to close the business.

All Goods at less than

NEW YORK COST

AND

Manufacturers' Prices.

Goods will be delivered to any part of the city free of charge.

H. M. CRITTENTON,
Managing Partner.

JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS.

REMOVAL!

TIFFANY & CO.

HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDING,

Union Square, New York,

NOW OFFER A NEW STOCK OF

Fine Bronzes,

Clocks, Mantel Sets,

Paris Fancy Goods.

CHOICE

London & Vienna Leather Goods,

SELECTED EXPRESSLY FOR THEIR OPENING.

DIAMONDS,

AND

Other Precious Stones, Watches,

DRESSMAKING.

MRS. McMANUS'

FASHIONABLE

Dress & Cloak Making Rooms,

NO. 173 WABASH-AV.

PRINTS.

THE

RICHMOND M'F'G CO.

"Quaker Styles"

RICHMOND PRINTS,

AT

188 CHURCH-ST.,

NEW YORK.

"QUAKER STYLES"

Richmond's "Quaker" Prints.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

M. KAISER,

TAILOR,

Late 101 Wabash-av.

Mr. A. L. MANDEL, Merchant Tailor, No. 101 Washington-st., near Clark.

BANKING.

The Merchants',

Farmers' & Mechanics'

Savings Bank.

NO. 13 CLARK-ST., CHICAGO.

EXCLUSIVELY A SAVINGS BANK.

NEW BOOKS.

HUXLEY'S LAY SERMONS.

NEW EDITION.

D. APPLETON & CO.,

LAY SERMONS, ADDRESSES AND REVIEWS,

STOVES.

THE LIVELY TIMES

Base Burner & Base Heater.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

LUMBER.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

Chicago Business Directory.

Name, Business, and Location of the Leading Business Houses of Chicago.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

Lowest Prices!

AT

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

118 & 120 State-st.

Read the following:

New Poplins for Suits, Fall Shades, reduced to 18c.

Rep Poplins, plain colors and blacks, 12 1-2c.

A good black Alpaca, very cheap, 25c.

28-inch wide Satin Brocade Dress Goods, solid colors, rich shades, decided bargain, 37 1-2c.

Black Moscow Beavers, all wool, handsome finish, $2.75 and $3.00 per yard.

All-wool Red Flannels, from 20c.

Brown Blankets $2 per pair.

White Blankets, all qualities, very cheap.

Heavy Cotton Flannels, 12 1-2c.

Heavy Brown Sheetings, yard wide, 10c.

Ladies' White Merino Hose, 10c.

Best quality ribbed all-wool Hose, reduced to 37 1-2c.

Men's Merino Shirts and Drawers, 50c.

WANTED.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS.

The Continental Life Insurance Company of New York has $5,000,000 of Assets, and is now issuing over 1,000 new policies monthly. Good, capable, and honest solicitors can make desirable contracts to work directly for this company, in this city, with first-class office accommodations free, and an assurance of courteous treatment, by calling at the office of its Northwestern Department, No. 94 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

S. T. LOCKWOOD Manager.

MACHINERY.

ENGINES,

TOOLS, MACHINERY, &C.

FOR SALE AT

THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS,

MACHINERY.

STOVES.

LIVELY TIMES

BASE BURNER

AT COMSTOCK'S, State-st.

STATIONERY.

CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE,

WHOLESALE STATIONERS,

138 and 130 Lake-st.

A. W. FABER'S CELEBRATED

LEAD PENCILS,

AND

Joseph Gillott & Son's Celebrated

STEEL PENS.

TO RENT.

NEW HOTEL

TO RENT.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES,

FORSYTH'S

U. S. STANDARD

SCALES

MEDICAL.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

MARRIAGE GUIDE

SOOTHING SYRUP.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.

THE GREAT SOOTHING REMEDY

MEDICAL.

1826 Use the "Vegetable PULMONARY BALSAM." 1870

STEREOSCOPES.

TO THE COUNTRY TRADE.

COAL AND WOOD.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

VINEGAR.

WHITE WINE VINEGAR.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

The Great Newspaper of the West.

ITS PLATFORM:

REVENUE TARIFF,

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM,

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLIES.

[illegible]

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

DAILY:

TRI-WEEKLY:

WEEKLY:

And Larger Clubs at Same Rates.

Money by Draft, Express, Money Order, or Registered Letter, Can be Sent at Our Risk.

Send for a Specimen Copy.

TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Chicago, Illinois.

FLOUR.

FLOUR

DECLINED

One Dollar Per Barrel

AT THE

IONIC MILLS,

Corner Michigan and North Dearborn-sts.

One Dollar Per Barrel

J. D. COLE, Jr.,

181 Michigan-st.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

INMAN LINE

MAIL STEAMERS.

CUNARD LINE.

QUEENSTOWN, LONDONDERRY, LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

WATCHES.

$3 Watch! $3 Watch!

Eureka Aluminum Gold Watch Co.

J. F. WILLIAMS & CO., JEWELERS.

SHIPMAN'S

PATENT

ADHESIVE

LETTER & INVOICE FILE,

Bankers, Merchants, and all Business Men.

ASK YOUR STATIONER FOR IT.

ASA L. SHIPMAN & SONS,

PICKLES

AT WHOLESALE.

The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. [illegible]

TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1870.

REDUCING TAXATION.

Postmaster General Creswell, in a conversation with a reporter upon the result of this year's elections, takes altogether a very comfortable and philosophical view of matters. He expresses the opinion that the administration will get along better with a fair working majority in Congress than if it had the large majority of the present Congress. He has no uneasiness as to the result of the next election. If the present policy of the party be developed, success in the future he counts upon as certain. He then adds:

> "To do all this we are required to maintain a sufficient tariff for revenue, but we must take from the tariff [illegible] such articles as sugar, coffee, and tea, and rely on luxuries alone for our income. We must also relieve our people from internal taxation, because it is the most odious form of collection. The tax which says to a man, 'We assess you so much, and, if you do not pay it, we will seize and sell your property,' is simply oppressive. For that reason, if not for the protection of our home industries, we must keep up at least a revenue tariff. When the people fully understand these facts, they will appreciate the mission of the administration."

It is difficult to imagine a greater jumble of inconsistencies than is contained in this paragraph, and we question whether the Postmaster General was correctly reported. The people already see and understand this business, and are not to be deceived. Mr. Creswell proposes to take the tax off tea, coffee, and sugar, and tax such "luxuries" as boots and shoes, shirts, coats, pantaloons, socks, under-clothing, hats, caps and bonnets, sheets, blankets, pins, needles, shawls, cloaks, winter garments for men, women and children, common carpets of all kinds, woollen yarn and cloths, cotton goods of all kinds, linen, and even clothes-lines. The Postmaster General regards these things as "luxuries," which the people who use them ought to pay heavily for, and on which, as they can do without them, they will have no objection to be taxed. If the Postmaster General anticipates success in the next election by an increase of the tax on these luxuries, he will probably be disappointed. The American people understand this question just as well as the Postmaster General. They understand that the government needs $140,000,000 revenue from imports annually, and no more; and they propose that the tariff which now extorts from $600,000,000 to $750,000,000 taxes, and yields but $160,000,000 of revenue, shall be modified, so that there will be no tax levied, save what is collected for revenue. In that modification of the tariff, they will not regard the wearing of a cotton or woollen shirt as a luxury proper to be taxed, not for revenue, but for the private gain of some favorite. They understand the talk about taking the tax off tea, coffee, and sugar, and increasing it on coal, salt, and blankets. They understand the policy of taking the tax off coffee, and doubling it on the stoves, coffee-boiler, coffee-cups, table crockery, knives and forks, and everything else in the dining-room. They understand that the $40,000,000 tax collected this year from tea, coffee, and sugar, will all go into the Treasury, and they also know that of the $114,000,000 tax they pay annually on woollen cloths and other goods, less than $24,000,000 are paid into the Treasury. They do not object to so much of the tax as is received by the government, but the other $90,000,000 of tax they propose to repeal. That is a "luxury" they can do without.

The people pay an annual tax of $[illegible],000,000 upon pig iron, the raw material of countless indispensable articles. The value of the pig iron they use annually far [illegible] the $[illegible] of the tea and coffee; but of [illegible] $1,500,000 only are paid into the Treasury. The people propose to repeal the $18,500,000 of extra tax. That tax is another luxury they can dispense with. The consumption of [illegible] goods in the United States annually is to the value, perhaps, of $200,000,000, upon which the people pay a tax of $[illegible]. Of this sum, about $10,000,000 are paid into the Treasury, and it is likely that the people will demand that the other $70,000,000 of tax be repealed. We might extend this list indefinitely. The people are not demanding any reduction of the revenue to embarrass the Treasury or to weaken the public credit; but they want the tariff so adjusted that it will levy no taxes except for revenue purposes, and that the whole tax shall go into the Treasury.

The New York *Tribune* insists that, if the rate of duty on pig iron be reduced, say, to 20 per cent, nevertheless that 20 per cent will be paid by the people on all the iron they use, and that the proportion of tax paid into the Treasury will not be changed. To this there are two answers: If the tax on pig iron be $20,000,000 a year, and but [illegible] per cent of that sum is paid into the Treasury, a reduction of the tax to $8,000,000, while it will reduce the revenue only $[illegible], will reduce the tax upon the public $12,000,000 a year. That is something, to say the least.

The second answer is, that pig iron being a raw material in nearly every other industry, and as the revenue therefrom is comparatively trifling and the tax heavy, it might well be classed among the indispensables and be relieved of tax altogether. Mr. Creswell spoke very strongly in favor of repealing the internal revenue taxes, which assess a man so much, and, unless he pays, take his property. The present internal revenue taxes are confined to the tax on spirits, malt liquors, stamps, and tobacco. The income tax has been reduced, but it might well be repealed. Can it be that the Secretary, who proposes to tax the public on their clothing, on every article of furniture, and all else in domestic use, thinks the tax on tea and coffee and whiskey and tobacco ought to be repealed? He wants taxes confined to luxuries, and yet would tax the four-dollar shovel 80 per cent, and release the barrel of whiskey!

In the articles of wool and woollen goods, cotton goods, and pig iron the annual tax collected of the people is about $212,000,000, of which the government will receive this year, perhaps, $36,000,000. If the $176,000,000 of this tax which does not go to the Treasury be repealed, it will not reduce the revenue a dollar; if the tax on tea, coffee, and sugar be repealed, the revenue will be reduced $40,000,000. The difference in the result is obvious. In the one case, taxes will be reduced $172,000,000, without loss of revenue; and in the other, taxes will be reduced $40,000,000, with an equal loss to the revenue.

The list of dutiable articles might properly be reduced to 25, and that without loss of revenue; and as with a release from the wholesale taxation now imposed upon several thousands of articles. If Mr. Creswell will examine this subject, he will find that the tax to keep up the franking privilege is trifling compared with that to protect the privilege of [illegible].

On Monday, we published a list of Senators and Representatives elected to the Legislature. [illegible]

[illegible] elected from Hancock, by 15 majority, instead of Magavin, Republican, as first reported. Our returns indicate no other changes.

A PLAN OF SETTLEMENT.

An ingenious plan has been suggested by the English press for ending the present European contest in a manner to satisfy the demand of Prussia for Alsace, and the *amour propre* of France. It will preserve to France her territorial dimensions and self-respect, and furnish her with that which she most needs, a government and a sovereign. This is to unite the Governments of France and Belgium, at least to the extent of giving them one Executive, viz.: King Leopold, of Belgium, and, probably, of bringing them also under one Parliament, with the proviso that each shall remain subject to its own national debt, and that France shall assume the burden of indemnifying Prussia for the present war.

Of course, all theorizers of peace assume that Prussian victories are to continue, and that, sooner or later, such a peace as Prussia shall dictate must be made. In accepting this assumption, it is safe to remember that, at the outset of the war, the same theorizers assumed that France would invade Germany and the only question was whether the march to Berlin would be *via* Strasbourg, Mayence, and Frankfort, or whether Coblentz and the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, on the Rhine, would first withstand the impetuosity of the French legions.

It is possible, therefore, that there may be a revival of French valor, and that, as all the old imbeciles and [illegible] such as Napoleon, Le Bœuf, Bazaine, MacMahon, and, perhaps, even Trochu, may disappear from the stage, new and young men, like Palladines, the hero of the recent French victory at Orleans, trained and born of the war, will restore the prestige of French military glory. If France can survive her first onslaught [illegible] as we survived the [illegible] consequent upon the incompetency of Scott, McDowell, McClellan, Patterson, D. C. Buell, [illegible] Fitz John Porter, and John Pope, in the first two or three years of our war, she cannot fail to develop her Grants, Shermans, and Sheridans, and her Admirals Foote, Farragut, and Porter, who will secure victories for her in the end.

It should be regarded as an axiom in war that old Generals can never fight new wars. Prussia went into the late war under Generals who won their spurs in the little campaign against Denmark, and graduated with honor only four years ago in the campaign with Austria. But Canrobert, MacMahon, Bazaine, and Changarnier, were the heroes of the Crimean war, and of Mexico and Italy. Younger men than these must fight the present battles of France. With a few noted exceptions, generalship exists only in men from 25 to 40 years of age.

But those who speculate upon the future of France assume that she has no such undeveloped resources of victory, and that nothing now awaits her but such terms as Prussia may exact. Yielding to this assumption, the suggestion of Leopold II. of Belgium, for King of the French has much to commend it. He is a grandson of Louis Phillippe by the mother's side, though his father was of German stock, a Saxe Coburg. He is half French in family, and thoroughly French and Catholic, like his people, in feeling and sympathy. Of the population of Belgium in 1868, 4,850,000 were Catholic, and only 25,000 were Protestant. Belgium was a part of France from 1794 to 1815, when, by the action of the allied powers, and from a desire to weaken France, rather than from any consultation of the wishes of the Belgians, the country was merged in Holland. Her independence was achieved in 1830, by a revolution, which would have failed but for the timely assistance of a French army, under command of the Duke of Orleans. In gratitude for this aid, the Belgians first offered the crown to the Duke de Nemours, Louis Phillippe's son, who declined, and then to the present King Leopold, his grandson. Of course, Belgium felt keenly menaced at Benedetti's disclosure of Napoleon's project of absorbing Belgium *nolens volens*. But the merging of the two countries, under one Executive, and that the King of the Belgians, will have a very different appearance to them [illegible] of Orleans, with the contingency in view of uniting the two countries in at least the closest alliance. Personally, he is young, able, popular, and as discreet an Executive as France could choose. It is impossible to impress upon Europe any confidence in the stability of a French Republic. The Napoleonic dynasty has fallen, from failure, into contempt. France could submit to a despot, but not to a man of straw after his straw side had been exposed to the vulgar gaze. The scions of the House of Orleans proper have little strength in France.

On the other hand, the accession of Belgium would satisfy the imaginations of Frenchmen for the loss of Alsace. The whole plan would be gratifying also to England and Austria. The only remaining question, and that the all-important one, is, whether Prussia would permit it. She knows that, in any attempt to absorb Belgium herself, she would have to meet the combined forces of England, Belgium, and France. Indeed, the repugnance of Belgium to everything German and Prussian is at least as strong as that of the French. Prussia can only, therefore, object, lest such an accession to the strength of France may soon lead her to renew the war for the recovery of Alsace. This, under a Napoleon, might be ground of just apprehension. But much less so, or not at all, under Leopold II., since he would feel at all times that the cession of Alsace was the consideration of the compact by which Belgium was drawn into union with France, and he would naturally feel an interest in sustaining any agreement by which he had become the King of a nation of forty-five millions of people.

A NEW "ROAD STEAMER."

Steam has, as yet, done almost nothing for agriculture, except to facilitate the transportation of farm products to market. This is a very great service, but not to be compared with the enormous direct improvements which steam has brought to transportation or to manufactures. England alone having a machine power impelled by steam, equal to the muscular power of two-thirds of the whole population of the globe, and the United States having enough to make up the remainder.

Every invention, therefore, which promises to make steam as efficient an aid to the farmer as it has been to the carrier and manufacturer, will receive earnest attention in all parts of the globe, and nowhere more than here.

A locomotive for common roads, or road steamer, has been on trial for four months, in Scotland, with results which we find described in glowing terms in the London *Engineer*. According to that authority, it is equally available for use in the common highway, in drawing loads to market, or for heavy plowing, or other field labor. It weighs six tons, has an engine of six-horse power, draws a load of ten tons up a grade of one foot in height to seven feet of distance, at a speed of four miles an hour, and runs twenty-eight miles a day on a quarter of a ton of coal. [illegible]

[illegible] revolution in agriculture as the steamboat has done in transportation. Our farmers and implement makers will not be long in putting these representations of the *Engineer* to practical tests. To the State of Illinois, two-thirds of whose area is underlain with cheap coal, the road steamer, if a success, would be worth a "pocket" of gold to every quarter-section.

THE TARIFF ILLUSTRATED.

The essential idea of what is called "Protection to American industry," is to exclude foreign competition by excessive taxation on the productions of particular interests at home, and thus enable them to fix their own prices. These special interests happen to be those that require a large combination of capital which will be benefited by a monopoly, and in which the labor of the operative is a mere incidental expense. The interest of the workman in the increased price of the fabric he works upon, is one of those mysteries of the protective system that eludes all investigation. Capital pockets the entire profit, and labor gets the credit of asking for it.

Railroads have, within a few years, grown to be an immense home interest, and if the protectionists are honest, they ought not to object to extending the benefits of their own system to so important an element of national prosperity. What would they say if one of these companies should apply to a State Legislature, or to Congress, and demand an increase of passenger and freight tariff for these reasons, which are all the "protected" interests claim for themselves. It could allege, with entire truth, that railroad interests are great and growing, and employ as much capital as all the manufacturing interests of the country combined;

First. That they create home labor, and give employment to home industry.

Second. That they secure a home market at the doors of the farmer, and bring the factory and workshop alongside of the farm.

Third. That their building and extension has raised the value of all the real estate in the country; has built new villages and cities, and brought remote wastes within reach of settlement.

Fourth. That they have given diversity to pursuits, and [illegible] to new employments, taking them from the fields, and placing them in the workshop; and that the supply of food to these workmen is a vast item in the profits of agriculture.

Fifth, and generally. That any policy that would increase the profits of the company would enable it to push its lines forward, to spend more money, and extend the great and benevolent system, so that every man in the community really has a direct and immediate interest in paying such rates of freight as would secure the greatest possible dividends, and also, in excluding competition by competing lines.

On the protective theory, such reasons would be perfectly sound. Railroad companies can point to a thousand direct benefits they have conferred on the people where any other interest can point to one. Then why object to their doubling tolls and freights? Why are they not entitled to the benefits of this system? And why complain if they ask it?

To this, some free-trade farmer replies, "If you increase freights, you diminish the value of my farm; because the increase comes out of the price of my grain." Very true. But, then, does not the increased price of salt, iron, lumber, and manufactured goods of all kinds also come out of the profits of your labor? Whatever is taken from you without equivalent reduces not only the value of the farm, but the profits of labor in all its forms. If it is wrong for a railroad to do this, why is it right for any other special interest to do the same thing? The West owes nearly everything to its railroads, but it owes little, or nothing, to any man's money invested in a factory. Every dollar added to the cost of such roads by a tariff, is just so much extra charge on the public to meet both interest and principal. The public are in the habit of cursing the company for high charges, instead of the wicked legislation of the country, that doubles the cost of their tracks and rolling stock.

This is a fair illustration of the principle of so-called "protection." Will some one tell us why double charges on railroads would not be a public blessing, if double prices for iron and cloth are a benefit to the community, as is claimed? The effect is the same in both cases.

THE COST TO GERMANY.

It is usual to assume that a nation which carries on war as victoriously as Prussia has conducted the present war with France, must necessarily come out of it much better off than she entered upon it. But Mr. Leone Levi, an accomplished Italian merchant and political economist, long since naturalized in England, and Professor of the Practice and Principles of Commerce in Kings College, London, has recently made an elaborate estimate, on careful data, the result of which would show that Germany suffers by the war in a degree only exceeded by France, and in an amount which no practicable indemnity can repay. He computes not only the direct losses, such as the sums actually spent in warfare, and the property destroyed, but also the indirect losses, occasioned by the loss of production, caused by the number of men killed, wounded, and who have died of disease. He estimates the direct expenses of Germany at $350,000,000. To arrive at the indirect losses, he assumes that 100,000 men have been killed, wounded, and otherwise withdrawn from productive labor. What is the capitalized value of these men over and above the cost of their future support to their families and their country? Taking 35 as their average age, and $150 per annum as their average income over the cost of their own support, and an expectancy of life of 30 years, and taking the value of an annuity of $5 at 35, the capitalized value of each man comes to be nearly $[illegible], or for 100,000 men as much as $[illegible]. But the income of the laborers represents only a third, at most, of the property produced, and the $[illegible] lost by the individuals killed and wounded really represents $[illegible] loss to the German nation. Adding to this $[illegible] for loss suffered by the interruption and destruction of the nation from industrial pursuits, say $[illegible], and a like amount for losses to trade and navigation, and we have a total of $1,500,000,000 loss to Germany instead of the $[illegible], which *Le Pays* estimates as the probable claim of Prussia for indemnity.

The principal defect in this mode of computation is that, if we are to compute the loss of future production which may result from the destruction of 100,000 human beings, we could not be limited to the expectancy of life of these persons merely, but must include their expectancy of offspring, and the loss of the production of their offspring, and so on, *ad infinitum*. In this way Mr. Leone Levi's demonstration is chiefly valuable, for pointing out the fact that the injuries and losses inflicted by war are in all cases absolutely infinite in amount, and, therefore, irrecoverable.

[illegible]

Give woman the right, fully, freely, and the suffrage would follow. Probably it will not come sooner; possibly it might not be desirable sooner.

H. S. B.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Mr. [illegible], who is in charge of the government survey of the Mississippi River [illegible]

IOWA.

By the laws of Iowa no quails can be shot before 1872.

—Fort Madison is compromising its railroad bonds at the rate of forty-three cents on the dollar.

WISCONSIN.

The Green Bay *Advocate* says: "Sugar-making in November! Who ever heard of such a thing? And yet this fall the sap is running, the trees are budding, and the Menominees are out in the woods making sugar."

—A flock of white swans, from fifty to one hundred in number, has been on the waters of Lake Mendota, the past week, attracting much attention from hunters, who, out of respect for their beauty, have refrained from shooting them.

—The Janesville *Gazette* relates the following: [illegible]

—A correspondent of the LaCrosse *Leader*, from Black River Falls, tells of a serious flood: [illegible]

[illegible]

BERLIN.

The Desire of Peace and the Question of a French Republic.

Military and Political Intelligence.

News of the Surrender of Metz.

General Items.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

At the present moment [illegible]

THE INDIANS.

Outrages by the Savages in Texas.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS.

Official Vote for Congressman-at-Large.

[illegible]

THE LAW COURTS.

Will of Ex-Mayor Sherman.

Decision of Judge Drummond in an Ejectment Case.

Miscellaneous Business Yesterday.

Supreme Court.

[illegible]

County Court.

[illegible]

United States Circuit Court.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Bids for School Furniture.

Redistricting the North Division—Purchase of Supplies.

School Dedication—Drawing Dropped—Salaries.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

THE POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

[illegible]

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Bids for School Furniture.

Redistricting the North Division—Purchase of Supplies.

School Dedication—Drawing Dropped—Salaries.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening, President King in the chair. Present, Inspectors Stone, Stephens, Macalister, Reynolds, Rienberg, Moore, Wentworth, Clark, Shackford, Runyan, Schintz, and Hazleton.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

THE POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

[illegible]

THE INSANE.

Governor Palmer at the New Asylum at Elgin.

Description of the Building.

Governor Palmer is now on a tour of inspection of the charitable institutions in the State, with a view of laying before the next Legislature, in his message, a statement of their condition. He went to Elgin yesterday, to see the new building that is erecting there as an insane asylum for Northern Illinois.

[illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

[illegible]

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

[illegible]

SEA MOSS FARINE.

THE NEW FOOD SOURCE.

SEA MOSS FARINE.—This new and elegant preparation, made from Irish Moss, or Carrageen, is conceded to be the cheapest, healthiest and most delicious food in the world. As a delightful table dessert it has no equal, and is a light and delicate food for invalids and children. It is superior to all kindred preparations.

This new article of food has everywhere won "golden opinions" of all sorts of people, and the housekeepers of the land generally regard it in the double light of a staple necessary and a delicious luxury, for while it lessens the expense of living, the exquisite dishes prepared from it cannot be obtained even at an extravagant cost from any other source. For twenty-five cents you can buy a package which will make sixteen quarts of Blanc Mange, and a like quantity of Puddings, Custards, Creams, Charlotte Russe, &c.

RAND SEA MOSS FARINE CO.

53 Park Place, N. Y.

THE GREAT

Spring & Summer Tonic.

Medical treatment has been revolutionized, and at last the discovery has been made that RENOVATION, NOT PROSTRATION, IS THE TRUE MEDICAL PHILOSOPHY. The introduction of PLANTATION BITTERS, prepared with pure St. Croix Rum and Calisaya Bark, opened the eyes of the world to this great fact. The life-sustaining principle embodied in this great Vegetable Restorative is manifested in the weak and desponding by an immediate and most encouraging change. If the appetite has failed, it is quickened; if digestion has been painful and imperfect, it becomes easy and thorough; if the liver is torpid, it is roused and regulated; if the nerves are relaxed, they are strengthened and restrung; if the brain has been haunted by morbid fancies, they are put to flight, and hope and cheerfulness return. In the face of the extraordinary cures of general debility, dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation and mental despondency wrought by Plantation Bitters, no practitioner not in league with death and the undertaker could persist in it. The terrible evacuants which were once prescribed as Spring and Summer medicines have utterly lost their *prestige*. The sick will not take them, and Plantation Bitters, in which are combined the elements of a stomachic, an invigorant, a mild laxative, a nervine, and an anti-bilious specific, reigns in their stead. Sold by all Druggists.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

A National Medicine.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES

[illegible]

OCEAN STEAMERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Through Line to California and China.

FARES GREATLY REDUCED.

[illegible]

TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

[illegible]

TO PHYSICIANS.

New York, August [illegible]

Allow me to call your attention to my PREPARATION OF

COMPOUND

Extract Buchu

The component parts are

BUCHU, Long Leaf, CUBEBS, JUNIPER BERRIES.

MODE OF PREPARATION.

[illegible]

BUCHU,

[illegible]

The Buchu in my Preparation Predominates.

[illegible]

CAN BE USED IN CASES WHERE FEVER OR INFLAMMATION EXIST.

[illegible]

H. T. HELMBOLD,

[illegible]

WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,

[illegible]

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

For Weakness arising from Indiscretion.

[illegible]

Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Wakefulness, Horror of Disease, or Forebodings of Evil.

IN FACT,

Universal Lassitude, Prostration,

[illegible]

HELMBOLD'S

Extract Buchu

[illegible]

USE

HELMBOLD'S

Fluid Extract Buchu

[illegible]

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

Is the Great Diuretic.

[illegible]

H. T. HELMBOLD.

[illegible]

THE SPORTING WORLD.

Base Ball Championship [illegible]

The White Stocking Benefit—New Rules of the Game.

Dog Fight at Cincinnati.

Base Ball.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP PENNANT.

[illegible]

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT.

[illegible]

NEW RULES OF THE GAME.

[illegible]

Amusements.

[illegible]

A Serenade.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Election of Officers for the Year.

Condition of the Library—Books Received Last Year—Financial Statement.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Historical Society was held last evening, at the hall, No. [illegible] Ontario street. Mr. [illegible] Scammon presiding.

[illegible]

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Denial of the Story Concerning Mr. Motley's Peremptory Recall.

Senator Wilson the Subject of Political Assessments.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

[illegible]

THE PRESIDENT AND COMMISSIONER WILSON.

[illegible]

NAVAL.

[illegible]

[To the Associated Press.]

[illegible]

APPOINTMENTS.

[illegible]

THE LAND OFFICE [illegible]

[illegible]

RAILROAD [illegible]

[illegible]

THE WEST.

[illegible]

THE ELECTIONS.

Illinois.

[illegible]

Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—[illegible]

OHIO.

General Welsel Lectures the Cincinnati Merchants Regarding the Louisville Canal—Annual Meeting of the State Female Suffrage Association.

[illegible]

War Department Weather Report.

[illegible]

RUSSIA.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

Southern Cotton Markets.

[illegible]

New Orleans Market.

[illegible]

For Sale.

[illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

By W. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

CATALOGUE SALE OF RARE AND VALUABLE English and American Books, AT AUCTION,

[illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Catalogue Sale of 500 Cases

BOOTS, SHOES AND BALMORALS AT AUCTION,

On Wednesday, Nov. 16, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

[illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE.

Thursday, Nov. 17, at 9 1-2 a. m.,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing,

Fancy Goods, Woolens, Worsted Goods, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Beavers, Hosiery, Linens, Horse Blankets, &c.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

GREAT SLAUGHTER OF Shoemakers

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

On Wednesday, Nov. 16, at 9 1-2 a. m.

To which the trade are invited.

Stock of Boots and Shoes large. Assortment very Attractive. Quality of the Best.

[illegible]

FURS! FURS! FURS!

Retail Auction Sale.

On Thursday, Nov. 17, at 9 1-2 a. m.,

[illegible] GEO. P. GORE & CO. [illegible]

Mink, Fitch, Marten, Squirrel, Astrachan, Coney, and Muskrat Sets, Collars, Sacks, Muffs, &c.

By J. H. PIKE.

Thursday, Nov. 17, at 10 a. m., AUCTION SALE OF Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, and General Household Goods.

Also, a good Rosewood PIANO FORTE.

THIS MORNING, AT 10,

The entire effects of the Three-Story House,

13 East Adams-st.

J. H. PIKE, Auctioneer.

By HENRY FELTMAN.

Large and Important Catalogue Sale,

[illegible]

By HENRY FELTMAN,

[illegible]

By A. S. BUSS, Auctioneer.

FIFTH-AV. AUCTION HOUSE.

[illegible]

AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

MARIE SEEBACH,

THE GREAT TRAGEDIENNE,

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY!

[illegible]

MARY STUART.

[illegible]

JANE EYRE.

[illegible]

FAUST.

[illegible]

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF

MAGGIE MITCHELL.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY Maggie Mitchell's [illegible]

FANCHON, THE CRICKET.

[illegible]

JANE EYRE.

SATURDAY MATINEE—FANCHON.

NEXT WEEK.

Mr. J. H. McVICKER,

IN A ROUND OF COMEDIES.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM,

FRANK E. AIKEN .... Proprietor and Manager.

[illegible]

RAPPAREE; or, The Treaty of Limerick.

[illegible]

LOVE IN LIVERY.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

WM. HORACE LINGARD,

ALICE DUNNING,

And the New York Combination.

[illegible]

HE'S A LUNATIC.

LINGARD IN HIS GREAT SKETCHES.

To conclude with NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

[illegible]NING'S MINSTRELS.

[illegible]

TRIP AROUND THE WORLD.

KELLOGG CONCERTS.

MISS CLARA LOUISE

KELLOGG

Respectfully announces

Two Grand Concerts

FARWELL HALL,

Wednesday and Thursday Evenings, Nov. 16 and 17.

Assisted by the world-renowned Pianist,

Mr. James M. Wehli,

And the distinguished Vocalists,

Mr. Wm. Macdonald and Signor A. Randolfi.

MR. GEO. W. COLBY .... Director.

[illegible]

THOS. E. TURNBULL, Business Manager.

FARWELL HALL.

Y. M. C. A.

Hon. Charles Sumner.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, "THE DUEL BETWEEN FRANCE AND GERMANY, and its Lessons to Civilization."

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 21,

"Lafayette, the Faithful One."

[illegible]

METROPOLITAN HALL TO RENT

By night, week, or month, for all respectable entertainments. This hall has been recently refitted and renovated. For particulars apply to

A. L. MUNGER, Room A.—of Hall.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &C.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

$2,000 [illegible]

$5,000 [illegible]

$5,000 [illegible]

$18,000 [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

WANTED TO RENT.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

$5,000 [illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

FOREIGN.

The Crisis on the Eastern Question.

Gortschakoff's Note to the Great Powers.

Gladstone's Reply Through the British Minister at St. Petersburg.

Active War Preparations Going on in Russia.

Negotiations for an Alliance Between England, Austria, Italy, and Turkey.

London Newspapers Unanimously Join in the War Cry.

The British Cabinet Resolves to Act Decisively.

Army Movements in France.

French Plans for the Relief of the Beleaguered Parisians.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

GORTSCHAKOFF'S NOTE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The Tribune's correspondent in London sends the following full text of Prince Gortschakoff's circular to Baron Brunnow, communicated to Granville by Brunnow on the [illegible] of November:

"PALACE OF TSARSKOE SELO, Oct. 19, 1870.

"BARON: The successive alterations which the transactions considered to be the foundation of the equilibrium of Europe have undergone, have led the Imperial Cabinet to examine the [illegible] upon the political position of Russia thereby resulting. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE FEELING IN ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The Tribune's correspondent at London says: [illegible]

[illegible]

ACTION OF AUSTRIA.

[illegible]

THE ALLIANCE.

[illegible]

FRANCE.

[illegible]

EXCITEMENT IN ITALY.

[illegible]

CONSTANTINOPLE.

[illegible]